

seeks to deliver the country from the sin and folly of upholding the delusions of the Papacy. At the same time, I have a conviction deeply seated in my bosom, which gathers strength from day to day, that all our efforts to effect the disendowment of Popery in this country will prove altogether unavailing, so long as Protestant churches and schools are sustained by the funds of the State. My conviction is, that, if the Protestant world would tear itself free from all dependence for support upon national funds, then at once we could compel Popery to stand among us upon her own legs, and, in a fair stand up fight between the two systems, I could have no doubt that Protestants, putting forth all their energies, and feeling dependent upon themselves under God, would speedily, with the blessing of Heaven, achieve a complete victory. But I must stop. If the simple object of this Institute were to agitate against Maynooth, while I could not but approve of it, I would yet consider it a hopeless undertaking, for the reason already stated. Far more extensive, however, is its design, and it will serve as a rallying point to all the Protestants of the land. By means of lectures, periodicals, and other publications, it will pour forth a continuous stream of Christian knowledge among our own people; and it will also serve the purpose of exposing the delusions, superstitions, and lies of Popery. What a glorious thing will it be for young men to have their minds imbued here with sound views of the nature of Popery, and to be thus prepared for going forth as missionaries to France, and Spain, and Italy, the central seat of the Man of Sin? May the Lord abundantly bless this Institute, and make it a blessing.

At the close of the ceremonial, a number of the company visited the old Magdalen Chapel, which forms part of the property acquired by the Institute. Dr. Begg mentioned some particulars regarding the history of the chapel, and its present uses, and stated that the body of "the good" Duke of Argyle, who suffered martyrdom for the cause of Protestantism and Presbytery, had been laid out on the table which stood in the middle of the chapel. This interesting fact among other things, had induced him (Dr. Begg) to desire very earnestly the presence of the present

Duke of Argyle at the laying of the foundation stone of the Protestant Institute, and the great commemoration meetings which were now being held in this city. His Grace, however, had declined to come, having somehow got the idea into his head—an idea which he (Dr. Begg) thought was a most absurd one, but which he did not think he had been able to dislodge—that there was something of political party mixed up with these demonstrations, and that therefore he ought to keep clear of them. Dr Begg then directed attention to some fine old specimens of stained glass in the windows, and stated that the steeple was furnished with a very fine bell, which was believed to have been manufactured in Spain, and to contain a good deal of silver in its composition. He had received several tempting offers for it, but the Protestant Institute were determined to keep it, as well as the other old relics connected with the building. The Rev. Dr. then expressed his readiness to gratify the visitors with a specimen of the old bell's qualities, and in a few minutes its rich silvery tone was heard ringing out a jubilant peal over all the Cowgate and Grassmarket, in celebration of the founding of the "Protestant Institute of Scotland."

EVENING MEETING.

The final evening meeting was held in the Free Assembly Hall at seven o'clock. The Earl of Shaftesbury having been expected to preside and to speak on the occasion, the Hall was densely filled at the hour of commencing. The noble Earl did not, however, make his appearance, and Dr Begg intimated that he had been detained in London by the pressure of his Parliamentary duties. Colonel Walker, R. A., took the chair, and made some condemnatory remarks on the shuffling and temporising policy of both the great political parties in Parliament, in regard to Protestantism and Popery. The Rev. C. Chiniquy, and several other speakers, principally from Ireland, successively addressed the meeting, chiefly in reference to the objects and efforts of the societies with which they were connected. On the motion of the Rev. Jon. Watson, votes of thanks were passed to the various speakers, to the